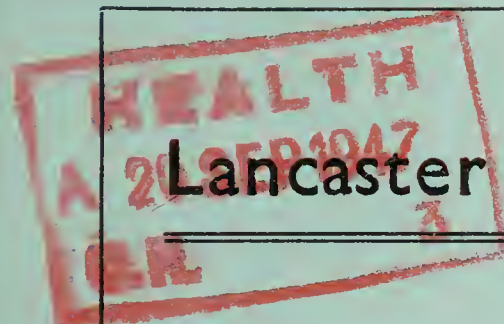


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# REPORT

OF THE

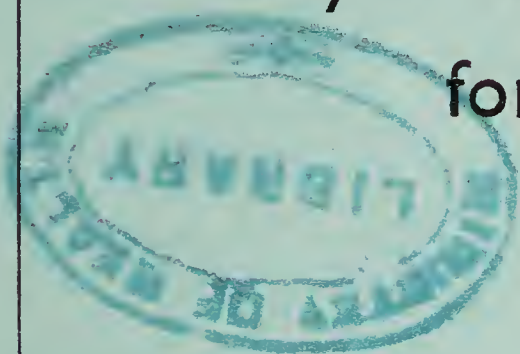
Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Surveyor & Sanitary Inspector

for the Year

1946



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Lancaster Rural District Council.

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# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE  
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector  
For the Year 1946.

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To the Chairman and Members of the

LANCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1946 on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of your District.

The Report includes that of your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector so far as his activities relate to Health and Sanitary matters.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J. A. TOMB,  
Medical Officer of Health.

# **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

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**Medical Officer of Health :**

J. A. TOMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :**

KENNETH H. DOCTON \* †

**First Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :**

CLIFFORD HYDE \*

**Second Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :**

ERIC WINDER.

**Clerical Assistant :** TOM PROCTER.

**Clerical Assistant :** JOHN BAGOT.

\* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

† Member Instn. Municipal and County Engineers.

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## **1. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area :**

AREA of the District (Acres) .....	53,317
POPULATION (Census 1931) .....	9,697
POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate 1946) .....	10,980
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (Census 1931) .....	2,396
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (March, 1946, according to Rate Books) .....	3,181
Number of Families or separate occupiers (Census 1931) .....	2,454
RATEABLE VALUE .....	£71,983
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£293

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the District are :

Agricultural Work.

Textile Work.

Quarrying.

Building Trades.

Catering for holiday makers, including a large  
Holiday Camp.

Unskilled labour is not now acutely scarce, but skilled tradesmen are as scarce as ever.

There is no particular occupation having an influence on the health of the inhabitants.



**Housing.** During the year 518 inspections involving 242 dwellings have been made for housing defects.

There are still 12 houses occupied which were condemned as unfit for human habitation, before the war.

- 4 Whin Grove, Bolton-le-Sands (Purchased by Council for demolition).
- 4 Main Road, Slyne (informal negotiations with the Agent have been ineffective. Formal action will now be instituted).
- 4 Dolphinhholme Bottom. (The office of the Duchy of Lancaster has agreed to the demolition of these houses, when alternative accommodation is made available by the Council).

#### **Housing Schemes :**

(1) Ten Housing Schemes involving 240 houses in various Parishes were proceeding during the year, 30 houses being completed.

(2) Six additional schemes, involving 158 houses, are contemplated.

**Overcrowding.** Although detailed statistics are not available, applications for Council houses indicate that fairly widespread overcrowding exists, particularly at Galgate and Millhead. These cases are largely due to members of the household returning from War Service, with their own family, having married during the War period, but not having set up a separate household. It will be noted that the estimated population of the District has increased by approx. 5% over the previous year's figure, during the "demobilisation period." Such cases of overcrowding are receiving high priority with regard to the allocation of Council houses, and many cases have already been relieved. Overcrowding, in respect of one large family Unit, is becoming less frequently met with.

#### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

**Milk.** Samples of milk supplied to schools are now taken by the Lancs. C.C. Sanitary Inspectors.

During the year 62 inspections of Farms and Dairies were carried out. Approx. 10 new Dairies and Cowsheds were constructed and 20 other Cowsheds re-modelled, frequently with a view to obtaining a designated Producer's Licence.

It is still not possible to maintain any routine inspection of the 346 Dairy Farms in the District owing to limitations of staff, though it is realised that many of the premises fall short of the required standards. Furthermore, action in regard to the above state of affairs, is somewhat discouraged, having regard to the uncertain future of the administration of this work, and the obvious priority that must be given to Housing.

**Meat.** Since the outbreak of war all slaughtering with the exception of pigs killed at home, has been carried out at Lancaster City Slaughterhouse.

**Adulteration.** This part of food inspection is dealt with by the Lancashire County Council.

**Bakehouses.** There are 6 Bakehouses in the District, and their condition is satisfactory. Two new Bakehouses are proposed, or in course of construction. Of modern design, and considerably larger than those they will replace, they will be better capable of coping with the expanded trade, in the localities concerned (Hest Bank and Overton).

### **Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious Diseases.**

During the year 3 Scarlet Fever and 3 Diphtheria cases were notified. These figures show that the incidence of these diseases was on the low side. 88 pre school children and 22 school children were immunised against Diphtheria free during the year by rota of general practitioners employed by the Authority.

A supply of Anti-Toxin for use in cases of Diphtheria is kept at a Local Chemist's shop for the benefit of medical practitioners in the area.

Disinfection is carried out following notifiable infectious diseases and tuberculosis, but not measles, and during the year 9 houses were disinfected by Formalin Spraying and Fumigation.

### **DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

The following table shows the position in regard to the number of children immunised against Diphtheria since the beginning of the year 1941.

#### **Persons inoculated each year from 1941-46.**

Age in years on the 31st Dec. of the corresp'd yr.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	
Under 1	6	3	6	2	10	—	Total Inocul: under 5 yrs 31st Dec., 1946  278
1	32	30	56	32	31	47	
2	24	21	16	14	29	25	
3	38	22	15	4	7	11	
4	58	13	17	4	2	5	
5	93	17	17	2	3	6	Total Inocul: aged 5-14 yrs 31st Dec., 1946  929
6	78	19	6	3	4	7	
7	100	9	13	—	1	—	
8	89	13	6	2	—	2	
9	78	10	9	2	—	—	
10	95	14	4	1	—	5	Total Inocul: aged 15 yrs. over on 31st Dec., 1946  356
11	74	14	9	1	1	—	
12	66	9	6	—	—	1	
13	62	7	8	2	1	1	
14	7	—	—	—	—	—	
15	1	—	—	—	—	—	GRAND TOTAL 1558
Total each yr	901	201	188	69	89	110	



## **General Provision of Health Services for the Area.**

- (a) **Laboratory Facilities.** Swabs for Diphtheria are examined at the Isolation Hospital of the Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board, and other Bacteriological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of the Manchester University at Manchester. Analysis of Foodstuffs is carried out under the direction of the Lancashire County Council.
- (b) **Ambulance Facilities.**  
For Infectious Diseases :— The Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board's Ambulance is available.  
Other Cases :— Lancaster Corporation (Watch Committee) Ambulance is available on payment of 1/- per mile for cases outside the City Boundary.
- (c) **Professional Nursing in the Home.** The District is provided for by the respective Nursing Associations. The Council assists them financially.
- (d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.** The following Centres and Clinics catering for the area have been established by the Lancashire County Council :—  
School Clinics :—  
    (1) Market Street, Carnforth.  
    (2) Thurnham House, Lancaster.  
Child Welfare Centres :—  
    (1) Market Street, Carnforth.  
    (2) Parliament Street, Morecambe.  
    (3) Oddfellow's Hall, Garstang.  
    (4) Parochial Hall, Preesall.  
Tuberculosis patients are dealt with at the Lancashire County Council Dispensary, 8 Middle Street, Lancaster.  
Venereal Diseases :— A Clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases has been established by the Lancs. County Council, at Parkside Institution, 2 Quernmore Road, Lancaster.
- (e) **Hospitals : Public and Voluntary.**  
Infectious Diseases :— The isolation Hospital of the Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board is available by agreement.  
Smallpox cases are treated by the Fylde Joint Hospital Board at Elswick, Kirkham, under an agreement with the Lancaster Board.  
Other Cases : The Royal Lancaster Infirmary (Voluntary Hospital) situated in Lancaster City.

## **WATER SUPPLY :—**

The following Authorities supply water in the district.

**Lancaster Corporation.** The Parishes of Scotforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, part of Ashton-with-Stodday, and by agreement with the Morecambe and Heysham Corporation part of Heaton-with-Oxcliffe is supplied from the mains of that Corporation which supply Heysham, the rest of the Parish being supplied from the Lancaster Corporation mains.

**Fylde Water Board.** The Parishes of Cockerham, Thurnham and part of Ashton-with-Stodday.

**Carnforth and District Water Co.** Most of the Parish of Warton.

**Lancaster Rural District Council.** This Council purchases water in bulk from the Thirlmere Pipe Line and supplies the Parishes of Ellel, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, a small part of Warton and Silverdale.

Part of the Parish of Over Wyresdale is supplied by private mains which are the property of the Earl of Sefton.

### **Origin and Particulars of Water.**

**Lancaster Corporation.** The water supplied by the Lancaster Corporation is Moorland Water from the gathering grounds in Over Wyresdale. It is filtered at Langthwaite and Scotforth Filter Houses before distribution and is also treated to bring it to seven degrees of hardness from its original state of about 2 degrees. The Corporation have also a connection to the Thirlmere Pipe Line.

**Fylde Water Board.** This is also Moorland Water from the gathering grounds in the Pennine Range.

**Carnforth and District Water Co.** The water is obtained from the Carnforth Water Company's Reservoir at Withets. The gathering ground is of a Moorland nature but is liable to animal pollution. The Company, however, provides an effective and modern chlorination and filtration plant and the bacteriological analyses have shown the water to be good when supplied to the consumer. The Company have also a connection to the Thirlmere Pipe Line. The supply from this Company to parts of Warton is at times not under sufficient pressure.

**Lancaster Rural District Council.** The water obtained from the Thirlmere Pipe Line is from Moorlands and of about 2 degrees of hardness. It is understood that rough screening and chlorination takes place near its source. Considerable trouble is experienced by the incrustation of iron mains and services and the discolouration of the water by Ferric Hydroxide. The latter while not injurious to Public Health can at times render the water almost unpalatable. Apart from any question of treating the water



the best remedy for this trouble is the use of cement lined or cement-asbestos pipes. Galvanised iron services have a very limited life of about seven years and the only reasonable substitute, lead, should be used with discretion as the water is at times liable to be plumbosolvent in action.

**Main Extensions.** During the past year, mains have been extended to the Housing Sites, in the Parish of Ellel, at Galgate and Dolphinholme, and in the Parishes of Silverdale and Yealand Redmayne.

**Services.** During the year 34 new services have been laid to premises not previously supplied.

A mains supply is now provided to 2,791 premises and 324 obtain supplies from other sources.

**Water Samples.** Three samples for bacteriological examination were taken during the year. These were of raw water from springs, and were taken in order to determine the best available source, for a proposed private piped supply to an isolated farm.

**Water Supply General.** As the whole of the district with the exception of isolated buildings, mostly farms, has a mains supply available, every endeavour should be made to persuade or when possible compel owners of property to connect to the mains. Good progress is being made in extending mains to supply the isolated farms with a Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries grant to the owners but it is recognised that even this scheme is impracticable in many places which are many miles away from the nearest main, such as the Trough of Bowland.

**Sewerage & Drainage.** Details of the methods of drainage and sewage disposal are as follows :—

**Cockerham.** Cockerham village is sewered and the sewage treated by means of septic tank and rotary percolating filter. The effluent is disposed of into the land drainage dykes. This system is at present satisfactory. The hamlet of Marsh Houses is sewered but the sewage is disposed of, crude, into drainage dykes. A pumping station and rising main from Marsh Houses to the Sewage Works were installed during the past year. At present only the sewers from the Housing Site are connected to this system, but it is hoped to connect up the sewer from the older property during 1947.

**Thurnham (Higher Thurnham).** No details have been obtained of the disposal of the drainage from the few houses at the hamlet of Higher Thurnham, nor is effluent visible at any point. Lower Thurnham is sewered but the sewage discharges crude into the drainage dykes. Details of a proposal to treat this sewage by means of a septic tank and rotary percolating filter have been prepared and this should be carried out as soon as possible.

**Glasson Dock** is sewered and discharges crude into the tidal

portion of the River Lune near its outlet into the sea. The sewer outfall from the subsidiary system draining property in the vicinity of Victoria Terrace, was renewed during the year, and a new tidal flap valve was fitted.

**Ellel.** Galgate is sewered and the sewage is conveyed by means of a long pipe line to discharge in the tidal portion of the River Conder at Conder Green. A little trouble is experienced at times owing to blockages in the long outfall pipe mainly due to the growth of roots through joints that have not been properly made. Considerable extensions to the sewers were laid during the year in order to drain the second Housing Site at Galgate and to pick up property in Salford Road, hitherto drained to tanks. The installation of pumping plant and construction of a modern sewage works for this village will have to be considered in the not too far distant future.

**Dolphinholme** is sewered and the sewage treated by means of septic tank and rotary percolating filter and the effluent discharged into the River Wyre. The construction of a sludge bed and extension to the septic tank have now been completed, and will allow for considerable development in the future.

**Over Wyresdale.** This Parish being of a scattered nature (1 person to 45 acres) has no drainage system and no pollution has been found.

**Middleton.** Part of this Parish is sewered but approximately half is not. A new foul sewer has been laid in Alum Lane, with a view to ultimately connecting up property on Carr Lane. A proposed sewer extension to the No. 2 Housing Site will also be laid with a view to connecting up to existing property on the Morecambe Road. A pumping station has been installed during the past year, near to Garden Terrace. All sewers from the village now feed this pumping station, which ejects the sewage via a rising main and gravitating sewer, to the modern sewage works at Middleton Towers Holiday Camp. These works have been adopted by the Council. Additional pumping plant at the works will require consideration in the near future.

**Heaton-with-Oxcliffe.** The only section of this Parish in which drainage is worthy of consideration is that in the vicinity of White Lund. The old factory area is properly drained but unfortunately when it was sold off in lots no steps were taken to preserve the pumping plant with a result that crude sewage is now being discharged into open drainage dykes. The Morecambe and Heysham Corporation who are partly concerned in this problem have prepared a scheme to remedy this state of affairs and are in touch with your officials with a view to obtaining the co-operation of the occupier.



The dwelling houses on White Lund Hill and Oxcliffe Road are drained into septic tanks the effluent being discharged into some sort of bacteria bed or filter. In most cases the design is defective with the result that septic effluents are discharged sometimes into drainage dykes. Until it has become more clear as to the development of this area it is recommended that where proper secondary treatment cannot be given to the effluent, cesspools with a means of emptying by fixed pump be insisted upon, the sewage being disposed of on to the land.

**Overton.** Piped sewers exist in Overton but no treatment is given to the outfall which discharges into a main drainage dyke some 100 yards from its junction with the tidal portion of the River Lune. This drainage dyke passes near to the highway at the Globe Hotel and is at times objectionable. It is recommended that full treatment be given to this sewage as early as possible. An extension to the rear of dwelling houses in Main Street was laid during the past year.

Sunderland Point in this Parish has a few private outfall pipes direct into the tidal River Lune. It is considered that this method of disposal is satisfactory.

**Scotforth.** This Parish is also of a scattered nature (1 person to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres) and has no drainage system. There is however a slight pollution of water courses from the property at Bailrigg and Burrow but it is suggested that this should be dealt with by service of notice upon the owners rather than by a sewage scheme.

**Ashton-with-Stodday.** There is no sewage scheme for this Parish which has only 25 houses in it.

**Slyne-with-Hest.** This Parish is sewered and the sewage treated at a modern works at Hest Bank. A scheme to deal with the surface water which surcharges the works during storm periods, was prepared during the past year and submitted to the County Highways Department, with a view to obtaining a grant, since the sewers are also used for road drainage. An alternative scheme has now been prepared by that Department, involving separate surface water sewers, and it is hoped that this scheme will be implemented during 1947. Plans have also been prepared for laying a relief sewer from Peacock Lane, under the canal, to the main sewer in Coastal Road. This should deal effectively with the surcharging that occurs here, and that will be added to, as the Housing Site becomes occupied.

A small portion of this Parish adjoining the junction of the Main Road and Hest Bank Lane is not sewered. Each house has its own cesspool, septic tank and filters and although no pollution of watercourses is possible considerable trouble is experienced at times with systems which have not received proper maintenance.



**Bolton-le-Sands.** The greater part of this Parish is sewered, the sewage being discharged crude into the mill race channel on the tidal foreshore at the end of St. Nicholas Lane. This outlet while it does not cause a nuisance is not up to the modern standards of Sewage Disposal and it is suggested that some form of treatment, or a settlement of solids be given to the sewage before it is discharged. Surcharging of the main sewer at the "Royal end" of the village has occurred on a number of occasions recently. It is hoped that circumstances will soon permit that consideration be given to a scheme for the construction of a relief sewer from this vicinity.

St. Michael's Lane and part of the Coastal Road is not sewered, the property being drained into septic tanks with filters and cesspools. Preliminary schemes have already been prepared to lay proper sewers in these roads and it is hoped that they will be proceeded with as soon as circumstances permit.

**Warton.** The Millhead portion of Warton is sewered and the sewage disposed of to the Carnforth Works. The remainder of the Parish, with the exception of the Western end of Sands Lane, is also sewered and disposed of crude into the semi-tidal waters of the River Keer. It is recommended that at some future date steps be taken to provide some form of treatment for the sewage before it is discharged into the river.

**Yealand Conyers.** There are no public sewers in this small Parish. The largest group of houses are however drained into a septic tank with rotary percolating filter. No pollution of water course takes place. Several cesspools are emptied by the Council at the request of the owners and the contents disposed of on the land.

**Yealand Redmayne.** During the year sewers were laid for the Housing Site and a tank system of disposal was constructed. Extensions were also laid to connect to existing property, and almost half the village has thus been sewered, a number of cesspools, etc., being abolished.

**Priest Hutton.** There is no public drainage scheme for this Parish. All the property is drained into cesspools or septic tanks and filters. Pollution of the stream which passes through the village takes place from some of these. You have already resolved that the pollution must cease and that notices be served upon the owners with this view in mind.

**Silverdale.** The whole of Silverdale being built on solid rock has no public sewers. Each house has its own cesspool or septic tank with filters and the Council have a permanent and regular arrangement for emptying the cesspools and disposing of the contents on the land. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and very few complaints are received.

## **GENERAL :—**

There are 2357 houses on the water carriage system, 1527 being connected to sewers and 830 to cesspools, etc. There are also 844 premises which have closets other than water closets. During the past year 35 earth closets have been converted to water closets. The Council have power to order the conversion of any closet to a water closet if they contribute half the cost. They need not make any contribution at all if the closet is defective and incapable of repair. It is recommended that where sewers exist action be taken to have all closets converted and it is suggested that such action would be a good investment both from the view of Public Health and finally as a considerable saving will eventually be effected in the emptying of these closets. This policy has been followed during the past year and is continuing.

## **REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.**

The whole of the District is scavanged by the Council's motor vehicles. Three vehicles are continuously employed while two others are available when required. A regular collection once every two weeks has been aimed at but owing to delay caused by the collection of salvage and the difficulty of replacing drivers and loaders called up for Military Service the service has at times been once every three weeks but the usual period is about every two weeks and three days.

The refuse from the whole of the Parishes to the North of Lancaster is disposed of on the Controlled Tip at Cote Stones, Warton. Surplus material from the adjoining quarries is used to cover the refuse and the condition of the tip is quite satisfactory.

Refuse from the Parishes of Heaton, Middleton and Overton is disposed of in the old stone quarries at Overton and this is also satisfactory.

To the south of Lancaster the situation is not so satisfactory as it has been found necessary to use several small tips, some of which are difficult of access. Other suitable sites are being sought. All houses in the District are provided with moveable ashbins and no ashpits are in use.

## **SANITARY INSPECTIONS :—**

Number of Premises visited .....	561
Number of Defects or Nuisances discovered .....	151
Number abated .....	102
Number of Informal Notices served .....	84
Number of Statutory Notices served .....	97

### **Dwelling Houses :—**

Number of Dwelling Houses inspected for defects .....	242
Number found not in all respects fit .....	98
Number found to be unfit for human habitation .....	14



Number rendered fit after service of notice .....	81
Number in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	5
Number in respect of which undertakings were accepted .....	5

**Shops and Offices.** Six inspections were made of the larger shops, but no action was necessary.

**Camping Sites.** There are four licensed sites in the district which are subject to strict supervision. Suitable conditions are attached to the Licenses for these sites and are enforced by the Council. A large unlicensed site exists at Bank End, Cockerham, and it is suggested that this is brought into line with the others.

**Smoke Abatement.** There are seven factory and works chimneys in the district (excluding Messrs. Trimpell Ltd., and I.C.I. Ltd.) and no action has been necessary regarding smoke abatement.

**Swimming Baths.** There are no public baths in the district, but two privately owned—one at the Silverdale Hotel and one at Middleton Towers Holiday Camp. Both are open air baths, and the latter is equipped with modern filtration and chlorination plant, and pumps to ensure continuous circulation and purification.

**Disinfestation.** No action was necessary.

**Schools.** The conversion of earth closets into W.C.'s at schools where the necessary services are available, has become a matter of even greater urgency, now that school feeding centres are being established on the premises. Statutory Notices requiring such conversions were served in respect of Overton and Dolphinhholme schools, and schemes are now in hand.

**Offensive Trades.** There are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

**Common Lodging Houses.** There is one Common Lodging House at Millhead, Warton. The general standard of cleanliness and sanitation maintained on the premises deteriorated considerably with a change of deputy keeper. Necessary action is being taken to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

**Underground Sleeping Rooms and Houses Let in Lodgings.** There are none in the district.

**Canal Boats.** There are a few Canal Boats which pass through the District but as these are inspected by the Lancaster Corporation, no further action is taken by this authority.



## 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Population : Registrar General's estimate, mid-1946, 10,980.

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births (Legitimate) .....	158	88	70
(Illegitimate) .....	8	4	4
Total .....	166	92	74

Birth-Rate per 1,000 estimated population  
mid-1946 ..... 15.1

Stillbirths .....	4	2	2
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births .....	23		

Deaths .....	133	69	64
--------------	-----	----	----

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population ..... 12.1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Maternal Mortality Rate  
per 1,000 total (live and  
still) births.

Deaths

Puerperal and post-

abortive sepsis ..... 1 ..... 5.88

Other maternal causes ..... — ..... Nil

—

—

Total maternal mortality ..... 1 ..... 5.88

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	M.	F.
All infants .....	2	1

Legitimate infants .....	2	1
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Illegitimate infants .....	Nil	Nil
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Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	14
-------------------------------------	----

Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	—
--------------------------------------	---

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	—
---	---

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	—
--	---

## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEAR 1946.

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System .....	2	2	4
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	0	0	0
Cancer .....	7	7	14
Diabetes .....	1	1	2
Intra Cranial Vascular Diseases .....	6	12	18
Heart Disease .....	26	16	42
Other Disease of Circ. System .....	1	4	5
Bronchitis .....	2	2	4
Pneumonia .....	1	1	2
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	2	1	3
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach .....	2	—	2
Other Digestive Diseases .....	3	3	6
Nephritis .....	1	1	2
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis .....	—	1	1
Congenital Debility and Premature Births .....	0	0	0
Malformation or Injury at Birth and			
Infantile Diseases .....	1	0	1
Road Traffic Accidents .....	1	0	1
Suicide .....	1	1	2
Other Violent Causes .....	—	2	2
All Other Causes .....	12	10	22
	<hr/>		
	69	64	133

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

Disease	Ages	Under	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65
Scarlet Fever	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(Acute Primary & Acute Influenzal)													
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	20	1	2	4	1	1	3	2	1	3	0	1	1

All cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Cerebro Spinal Fever were removed to Hospital.

There were no deaths during the year from notified Infectious Diseases.

Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified during this and the previous years.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1946	3	3
1945	12	5
1944	9	1
1943	24	7
1942	21	4
1941	8	6
1940	3	7
1939	20	7
1938	23	6
1937	53	20
1936	30	36
1935	4	—
1934	5	16
1933	6	6
1932	5	1
1931	8	5
1930	31	8
1929	16	3
1928	9	3
1927	11	1
1926	18	2



## CANCER.

No special action has been taken to impart information to the public relating to Cancer and facilities available for treatment, but cases are sent from the district to hospitals at Manchester and Liverpool.

The following table gives details of the deaths from Cancer compared with the total deaths for a period of years :—

Year	Total Deaths	Cancer Deaths
1934	141	17
1935	136	19
1936	138	12
1937	147	14
1938	130	15
1939	121	5
1940	154	19
1941	148	25
1942	153	27
1943	165	22
1944	141	23
1945	155	24
1946	133	14

### Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Number of Inspections	12
Number of Written Notices	3
Prosecutions	Nil

## TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the year.

Age Periods— Years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Other forms		Respiratory.		Other forms	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35-	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
45-	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	6	1	—	3	2	—	—



